Nebraska Advertiser.

CHURCH, COLHAPP & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
McPherson's Block, 2d Floor, Hall Entrance,
Brownville, Neb.

TERMS:
One copy one year $2 00
Five copies one year 8 75
Ten copies one year 16 00
Twenty copies one year 30 00

BOOK WORK,
And PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK, done in good style and at reasonable rates.

Nebraska Advertiser.

Vol. 13. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868. No. 3.

Nebraska Advertiser.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
Business Cards, (five lines or less)	5 00
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One Column, one year	80 00
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Half Column, six months	30 00
Half Column, three months	21 00
Fourth Column, one year	30 00
Fourth Column, six months	21 00
Fourth Column, three months	15 00
Eighth Column, one year	21 00
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Cards of five lines or less, $5 a year. Each additional line $1.

ATTORNEYS.

PORTER & BROWN,
Attorneys at Law and Land Agents,
Office in Court House, with Probate Judge.

TIPTON, HEWETT & CHURCH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office—No. 70 McPherson's Block, up stairs.

THOMAS & BROADY,
Att'ys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,
Office in District Court Room.

S. M. RICH,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent.
Office in Court House, first door, west side.

WM. H. McLENNAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Nebraska City, Nebraska.

B. F. PERKINS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Tecumseh, Johnson Co., Neb.

CHESTER F. NYE,
Attorney at Law and War Claim Agent,
Pawnee City, Pawnee Co., Neb.

N. K. GRIGGS,
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Agent,
Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

LAND AGENTS.

R. V. HUGHES,
Real Estate Agent and Justice of Peace,
Office in Court House, first door, west side.

BARRET & LETT,
Land Agents & Land Warrant Brokers.
No. 21 Main Street.
Will attend to paying Taxes for Non-residents. Personal attention given to making Locations. Lands, improved and unimproved, for sale on reasonable terms.

WM. H. HOOVER,
Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent.
Office in District Court Room.
Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

JONAS HACKER,
Collector for the City of Brownville,
Will attend to the Payment of Taxes for Non-Resident Land Owners in Nemaha County. Correspondence Solicited.

DORSEY, HOADLEY & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, and Dealers in Land Warrants and College Scrip,
No. 27 Main Street.
Buy and sell improved and unimproved lands. Buy, sell and locate Land Warrants, and Agricultural Scrip. Careful selections of Government Lands for Location, Homesteads, and Pre-emptions made. Attend to Contested Homesteads and Pre-emption cases in the Land Office. Letters of inquiry promptly and carefully answered. Correspondence solicited.

MOSES H. SYDENHAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC & LAND AGENT,
Fort Kearney, Nebraska.
Will locate lands for intending settlers, and give any information required concerning the lands of South-Western Nebraska. 12-4b

PHYSICIANS.

H. L. MATHEWS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—No. 21 Main Street.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,
Office—Holladay & Co's Drug Store.
Graduated in 1851; Located in Brownville in 1856. Has on hand complete sets of Amputating, Trephining and Obstetrical Instruments.
P. S.—Special attention given to Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 21 Main Street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ P. M.

W. H. KIMBERLIN,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
Rooms at the Star Hotel.
Will Treat all diseases of the Eye and Ear.

MERCHANDISE.

GEORGE MARION,
Dealer in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
No. 9 Main Street.

WM. T. DEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
General Merchandise, and Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 26 Main Street.
Corn Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs and Country Produce.

G. M. HENDERSON,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 53 Main Street.

J. L. McGEE & CO.
Dealers in General Merchandise,
No. 72 McPherson's Block, Main St.

DRUG STORES.

HOLLADAY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.,
No. 41 Main Street.

McCREERY & NICKELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Books, Wallpaper & Stationery
No. 32 Main Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES HELMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 62 Main Street.
Has on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch.

A. ROBINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 58 Main Street.
Has on hand a good assortment of Gent's, Ladie's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

HARDWARE.

JOHN C. DEUSER,
Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Pumps, &c.,
No. 79 Main Street.

SHELLENBERGER BRO'S.,
Manufacturers & Dealers in Tinware.
No. 74 Main St., McPherson's Block.
Stoves, Hardware, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Furnishings, &c., constantly on hand.

SADDLERY.

JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 64 Main Street.
Whips and Lashes of every description, and Plastering Hair, kept on hand. Cash paid for Hides.

J. H. BAUER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 60½ Main Street.
Mending done to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SALOONS.

CHARLES BRIEGEL,
BEER HALL AND LUNCH ROOM,
No. 52 Main Street.

GARRISON & ROBERTS,
BILLIARD HALL AND SAOON,
Basement, No. 46 Main Street.
The best Wines and Liquors kept constantly on hand. v12-n20.

JOSEPH HUDDARD & CO.,
SALOON,
No. 47 Main Street.
The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

BLISS & HUGHES,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Will attend to the sale of Real and Personal Property in the Nemaha Land District. Terms reasonable.

General Business Cards.

Cards of five lines or less, $5 a year. Each additional line, $1.

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.
G. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.
Good accommodations. Boarding by the day or week. The traveling public are invited to give him a call. 1-tf

STAR HOTEL.
CROSS & WHITE, Proprietors.
On Levee Street, between Main and Atlantic.
This House is convenient to the Steam Boat Landing, and the business part of the City. The best accommodations in the City. No pains will be spared in making guests comfortable. Good Stable and Overall convenient to the House.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
L. D. ROBISON, Proprietor.
Front St., between Main and Water.
A good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with the House.

CONFECTIONERIES.

GEORGE YAUNEY,
Bakery and Confectionery,
No. 37 Main Street,
Offers to the public at reduced rates a choice stock of Groceries, Provisions, Confectioneries, etc., etc.

WILLIAM ROSSELL,
Bakery, Confectionery and Toy Store.
No. 40 Main Street.
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Fruit, etc., on hand

J. P. DEUSER,
Dealer in Confectioneries, Toys, etc.
No. 44 Main Street.

NOTARIES.

J. C. McNAUGHTON,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Office in J. L. Carson's Bank.
Agent for "National Life" and "Hartford Live Stock" Insurance Companies.

FAIRBROTHER & HACKER,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Office in County Court Room.
G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Notary Public. JAMES M. HACKER, County Clerk.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. BEASON,
Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing,
Shop—No. 80 Main Street,
Will do Blacksmithing of all kinds. Makes Horse Shoeing, Ironing of Wagons and Sleighs, and Machine Work a Specialty.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON,
BLCKSMITHS,
Shop on First, between Main and Atlantic.
All work done to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN FLORA,
BLACKSMITH,
Shop on Water St., South of American House.
Custom Work of all kinds solicited.

BARBERS.

J. L. ROY,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
No. 55 Main Street,
Has a splendid suit of Bath Rooms. Also a choice stock of Gentleman's Notions.

GRAIN DEALERS.

GEO. G. START & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c.
Aspinwall, Nebraska.
The highest market price paid for anything the Farmer can raise. We will buy and sell everything known to the market.

WORTHING & WILCOX,
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the Highest Market Price in Cash.

TAILORING.

HAUBOLDT & ZECH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 58½ Main Street,
Have on hand a splendid stock of Goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice and reasonable terms.

WAGON MAKERS.

FRANZ HEIMER,
Wagon Maker and Repairer.
Shop—West of Court House.
Wagons, Buggies, Plows, Cultivators, &c., repaired on short notice, at low rates, and warranted to give satisfaction.

BOUNTY CLAIM AGENTS.

ED. D. SMITH,
U. S. WAR CLAIM AGENT,
Washington City, D. C.
Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department in person, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, and all claims accruing against the Government during the late war. 46-tf

SMITH. P. TUTTLE,
U. S. ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.
Office in District Court Room.
Notary Public and United States War Claim Agent. Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions. Also the collection of Semi-Annual Dues on Pensions.

JEWELERS.

J. V. D. PATCH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., etc.
No. 32 Main Street.
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, and all varieties of Spectacles constantly on hand. Repairing done in the neatest style, at short notice. Charges moderate. Work warranted.

MUSIC.

METROPOLITAN BRASS BAND.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Is at all times prepared to play for the public at any point within 150 miles of this city, on reasonable terms. Address,
41-3m D. C. SMITH, Leader.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
Rooms, Main, bet 4th & 5th Sts.
Lessons given on the Piano Organ, Melodeon Guitar and Vocalization. Having had eight years experience as teacher of Music in New York is confident of giving satisfaction.

PAINTING.

G. P. BERKLEY,
House, Carriage and Sign Painter.
No. 66 Main St., up stairs.
Graining, Guilding, Glazing and Paper Hanging done on short notice, favorable terms, and warranted.

A. D. MARSH,
Bookseller and News Dealer.
City Book Store,
No. 50 Main Street, Postoffice Building.

A. STAFFORD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
No. 47 Main Street, up stairs.
Persons wishing Pictures executed in the latest style of the Art, will call at my Art Gallery.

A. W. MORGAN,
Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace
Office in Court House Building.

J. K. BEAR,
Agent for the M. U. Express Co., and W. U. Telegraph Co.
No. 72 McPherson's Block.

C. W. WHEELER,
BRIDGE BUILDER,
Sole agent for R. W. Smith's Patent Truss Bridge. The strongest and best wooden bridge now in use.

E. H. BURCHES,
Landscape Gardener & Horticulturist.
Will plant crops in Gardens, and cultivate same by contract.

KEISWETTER & EIRSMAN,
Brownville City Meat Market.
No. 60 Main Street.
Will pay the highest market price for good Beef Cattle, Calves, Sheep and Hogs.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Ulysses S. Grant.

Schuyler Colfax.

THE PLATFORM

Of the National Republican Party. Adopted at Chicago, May 21, 1868.

The following platform, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted by the Nationa Republican Convention in session at Chicago:

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction projects of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the government to sustain these institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second. The guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men of the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and honor requires the payment of the national indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can possible be done.

Sixth. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve ourcredit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the prosperity, peace, liberty, and life of the citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country. And if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there are none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of their country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and the increase of power of this nation, "the asylum of the oppressed of all nations," should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

On motion of Gen. Carl Schurz, the following additional resolutions we unanimously adopted as part of the platform:

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people: and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

Seymour as a Statesman.

A queer basis, the claim of Horatio Seymour to statesmanship has, "when you come to look at it."

He opposed the Wilmot Proviso.

He supported the Fugitive Slave Law.

He sustained the Nebraska bill repealing the restriction on slavery extension.

He apologized for or defended the border ruffian outrages in Kansas.

He sustained Breckinridge against Douglas in 1860.

He threw the blame of the begining of secession upon the Republicans while Mr. Lincoln was only President elect.

He asserted that to call out troops to suppress the rebellion was more "revolutionary" than the rebellion itself.

He declared the Montgomery constitution better than ours, and expressed the opinion that the war ought to be avoided by the North adopting it, thus giving the highest possible sanction to treason.

He never in the last eight years once delivered any argument, appeal, denunciation or censure against the rebel cause; and never failed to charge revolution, usurpation, outraged oppression, tyranny and all the political crimes in the calander upon the Republicans.

July 4, 1863, while Lee's army was in Pennsylvania, on its way to Philadelphia and New York, *and he had heard only of its success*, he delivered an oration in New York, imploring the North to compromise, warning it against *civil war at home*, and denouncing the Republicans for "infringing upon our rights, insulting our homes, and depriving us of those cherished principles for which our fathers fought, and to which we have sworn allegiance.

In oration aforesaid he warned the Republicans thus:—"Remember this; that the bloody, treasonable, and revolutionary, doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a *mob* as well as by a Government."

When Lee had been defeated, and nevertheless the mob arose, which his language had invited, he addressed them as his "friends," was received as their "friend," and promised to get what they were fighting for, the suspension of the draft.

He told Mr. Lincoln that the draft act was unconstitutional, and warned him that if it was enforced his 'friends' might resist it.

He presided at the Chicago Convention, and, with it, declared the war a failure, and called for an immediate peace—that is for disunion.

He opposed, and now opposes the Fourteenth amendment, and all measures marking treason as a crime.

Finally during the last eight years, he has been admired and honored by every rebel in the country, and distrusted and hated by ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who demanded the suppression of treason.

What a strange record of "statesmanship!"

Patriotic Gems from the Next President.

"I care nothing for promotion, so long as our arms are successful."—*Grant to Sherman Feb.* 1862.

"If my course is not satisfactory remove me at once. I do not wish in any way to impede the success of our arms."—*Grant to Halleck, February* 6, 1868.

"No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing in good faith any order that I may recieve from those in authority over me."—*Grant to Secretary Chase, May* 29, 1863.

"This is a Republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land."—*Grant's Letter to President Johnson, Aug.* 1867.

"I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people."—*Grant's Letter, May* 29, 1868.

"Human Liberty the only true foundation of human government."—*Grant's Letter to the citizens of Memphis.*

"Let us have peace."—*Grants Letter, May* 29, 1868.

In his speech at Carlisle, Ohio, Mr. Stanton says: "I have been told by those who have visited their friends in Europe, shortly after the close of the war, that in every household, in every place, by every fireside, there hung the portrait, more or less rude, of Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Lincoln's portrait is found in Asia as well as in Europe, and in parts of Asia where Americans are rarely seen. Mr. Thomas W. Knox, in his journey through Siberia two years ago, frequently saw portraits of our martyred President hanging on the walls of the wayside stations and in the hands of wealthy citizens. At Ekaterineberg, in the Ural mountains, he was shown a bust of Mr. Lincoln that was being made to the order of a wealthy Russian. The bust was five or six inches high, and cut in topaz from a model procured from America for the purpose.

The World states that Seymour will stump Pennsylvania next week.

The election of Covode in Pennsylvania is still in doubt. The conference Judges in his district are divided on the question, and two certificates were sent to the Governor, one declaring Covode elected by 325 majority, and the other declaring Foster elected by 41 majority.

From New Mexico.

RIO MEMBRIS, Sept. 15th, 1868.

Editor Advertiser: In my last letter to you I promised a description of this river and valley, to which the attention of many of our friends was directed last Spring; and as some of those were desirous of emigrating here, for their benefit I will give it as I see it.

After traveling west from Ft. Cummings fifteen or sixteen miles, over a dry, parched plain—no water—the plain covered only with mosquitoes, brush, and a sparce growth of bunch grass—we come in sight of a few small scrubby willows and cottonwoods, scattered along a narrow valley near the base of some bleak, barren hills. We find, on coming near them, a small stream of running water, eight or ten inches deap, and from ten to fifteen feet wide. Above the road you notice a narrow strip of land, with corn growing on it. Near the crossing you find a comparatively substantial looking one story stone house, of the Mexican style. This is the residence and ranch of Col. Porter. It is surrounded by a few Mexican huts or abodes. This is the Rio Membres and its valley. The general appearance of the whole is not prepossessing, but the reverse; and it strikes one very forcibly that tis pretty near the end.

The population consists of ten or twelve white men, one white woman, (Mrs. Porter,) and forty or fifty Mexicans—assorted.

On examination of the soil, I find, although it contains considerable alkali, that it produces better crops than any we have yet seen in New Mexico. A specimen of wheat grown here, shown me by Col. Porter, was good. The crop of corn now growing is a very fair one; and we also find vegetables, such as onions, tomatoes, cabbage, melons and cucumbers, but no potatoes—they will not grow here.

The valley comprises, probably, 200 or 300 acres of tillable land, the most of which is claimed by Col. Porter. Outside of his claim there is but little land of any value,—in fact the whole entire valley does not contain enough tillable land to make one good Nebraska farm; as only such land as can be successfully irrigated is worth anything, as land to irrigate should have equal drainage, for if a portion of it is flat it will, as they here term it, "sour" the land or "fire" the crops before the other portion of it is sufficiently watered.

The stream of water is now at its heighth, being just at the end of the rainy season. During dry seasons, and in fact the greater portions of almost every year, it ceases to run, the water standing along it in pools; and at all times the whole stream sinks into the sand a few miles below here.

There is a spring near the ranch, but the water, like that from the creek, all tastes of the alkali. There is no timber except on the mountains—twenty-five miles from here—except a little suitable only for fuel—distant from four to six miles—which is procured by sending an armed escort with the teams to protect them from the Indians. There is tolerably good grazing here, and hay is procured by cutting this short bunch-grass, either with a hoe or with a short crooked knife. The grass is so short and light it cannot be cut either by a scythe or machine. The Mexicans cut it by hand in this way at fifty cents per hundred. There is little or no demand for stock here. Oxen, such as are worth in the States $150 per yoke, will not here bring $50; and Texas or Mexican four or five year old steers are not worth over from $15 to $20 per head; though at present no sale for any kind. Stock cannot be kept here with any degree of safety whatever, on account of Indians. Armed herders have to be kept with them constantly, and all attempts to extend the settlements from here farther up the creek have proved a failure for the same reasons.

The location here is not healthy. Billious diseases prevail to a considerable extent; and the fever and ague shakes the inhabitants all very liberally. Apart from this, as a location at which to keep a ranch, it may be considered a good one, being on the main southern route to Arizona and California, and twenty miles from this stream, either way, to water, and about equi distant between Ft. Cummings and Bayard; and there is about enough travel on this route to consume all the grain can be raised here.

A few miles above here a spring of water bursts out, boiling hot. We saw a chicken sufficiently scalded by merely dipping it in.

We find some mines in the mountains presenting strong inducements for investment, and the very kind of location we are seeking, but the want of any protection, and not being sufficiently strong to protect ourselves prevents our locating. The policy of the Government in being so sparing of her troops is having the effect to seriously discourage emigration here. There are good paying mines of gold, silver and copper in this country, but the risk is so great that the expense of prospecting or working them is too large for men of moderate means, and these are the kind of men who first develop a country. Give this class of men ample protection, and in a short time the emigration here will make the country able to take care of itself.

Yours, J. S. MINICK.

The opening prices of green teas by late advices from China are reported to be considerably higher than last year. The shipments of the season to Great Britain at latest telegraphic advice had been 81,500,000 pounds against 52,000,000 for the same period of 1867.

An Appeal to Democrats.

To that class of Democrats who make Sham Democracy pay a dividend we make no appeal. We can argue against doubts, but not against dollars. But to those who vote the Democratic ticket from some intended reverence for the former principles of the Democratic party; to those who have come to believe that the Democratic party is truly conservative; to those that have the notion that some feature of its financial policy would be favorable to tax-payers—to any who, from honest motives, design to vote for Seymour, we put the direct question: Can you yourself afford to have Seymour elected?

I. "*You are opposed,*" you say, "*to the Congressional plan of Reconstruction.*" Very well. What could Seymour do about it if he were President? You had a Democratic President and Cabinet in office during the whole contest which resulted in the abandonment of Reconstruction on the Democratic, or White basis only, and the substitution of the Republican plan of Universal, or Negro Suffrage.

* * * * *

What, with a Democratic President in office, you could not prevent, how would you with the aid of another Democratic President, reverse and undo? If with your bullrush you could not check Niagara, how would you with the same weapon set it running backward? The Southern States are reconstructed on the basis of Universal Suffrage. Some of them are restored to the Union. More than two-thirds of Congress passed and will maintain this policy, whoever may be President. This majority cannot be overcome in less than four years. After the Blacks have voted four years, do you hope then to disfranchise them? Seymour as President, therefore, could do nothing toward a "White Man's Government" which Johnson has not already done, unless, as indicated by Gen. Blair, he should use the army, in defiance of Congress and its laws. This would be revolution and rebellion. You tried these remedies under Jefferson Davis. Do you need to try them again to recall their effects? Seymour, therefore, could avail you nothing whatever in the matter of reconstruction.

II. "*You would like,*" you say, "*to see taxes diminished.*" No tax is so disastrous as the depreciation of the currency. Yet your Democratic party proposes to convert the entire national debt into currency by paying it in greenbacks. This would reduce its value to a nominal figure or destroy it altogether, so deranging the business of the country as to bring ruin on millions of people. Your Democratic party would have a President assume the rod of a dictator, prop himself up by a standing army, and defy the laws which he is sworn to enforce. Such a course would call your sons or yourselves again into the field to fight, willing or unwilling, and would drain the country of countless millions of treasure to be destroyed in civil wars. Can you afford it?

III. "*You adhere,*" you say, "*to the ancient principles of the Democratic party.*" If so, that forms the most conclusive reason why you ought not to support its present platform and candidates. The Democratic party believed anciently in a specie currency. Now, it would flood the country with irredeemable paper money. It believed anciently in free trade. Now its platform contains an insecure and hypocritical clause advocating a protective tariff, put in to catch gudgeons in Pennsylvania. It was jealous anciently of a despotic Executive, and labored to maintain the liberties of the people, and the power of their representatives. Now it indorses one President for attempting to override Congress, and nominates another on his promise to repeat the effort.

The Democratic party was formerly jealous to preserve the rights of States. But if that question is in any way involved in this contest, the Democratic party is on the Federalist side of the controversy. It acknowledges the power of a President of the United States to annul and destroy ten State Governments, some of which existed from the formation of the Union, and to substitute for them new governments dictated by himself, without any authority of law. What power can be more Federalistic, more subversive of State rights, or more autocratic and despotic? It then denies the power of Congress to enable by law the whole people of these States to form State Governments of their own, based on universal suffrage. What doctrine can be more flagrant Federalism or more subversive of State rights than that a President may create ten new States without consulting the representatives of the other twenty-seven, or any portion of the people?

Finally, the Democratic party was anciently the party of Universal Suffrage. Noah Webster, himself a Democrat, forty years ago defied a Democrat to be "one who advocates the extension of the elective franchise to all conditions of men." But the Democracy of to-day rests solely on the hobby of the exclusion of a whole race of native born citizens of America from the franchise. What principle of Democracy can inhere in a party which, abandoning State rights and popular sovereignty, sustains the most despotic usurpations by the Executive of legislative powers? what in a party that abhors universal suffrage and clings to caste? what in a party that advocates protective tariffs in Pennsylvania and free trade in Maine; that substitutes for the will of the majority the threat of revolution? Every Democrat who believes in the success of time-honored Democratic principles should vote for Grant and Colfax.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We learn that Hon. John A. Helman, (our candidate for Presidential Elector) lost by fire on Friday, 9th, all his grain and hay stacks, stabling, sheds and other property to the extent of over $1,000. The fire run in from burning prairie. Mr. H. saved his horses only at great personal risk to himself. The only stock lost was two valuable sows. In consequence of this misfortune, Mr. Helman, having nothing to feed his stock with, offers for sale his personal property, and will abandon farming, at least for the winter.—*Statesman.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.

Gen. Grant was telegraphed yesterday that the great Presidential cake at the Hebrew Ladies fair in Quincy, Ill., was his by a large majority, and asked what disposition should be made of it. The General replied, "send it to Mrs. Grant, at Galena." This morning a committee started with it from Quincy for Galena. The cake netted the Fair $1,250. The vote on it was for Grant 8,697; for Seymour 3,353.

"Do Steamers Run Above Omaha, Nebraska?"

What a question for the President of a New York Bank to put! Yet he so inquired of a friend of mine the other day, who is in the banking business at Omaha, and does his eastern portion of it through this same New York bank. And the moneyed man, who knows Wall street so well, and probably Liverpool and Canton, did not know, that from Omaha, steamers run up twenty-three hundred and sixty-eight miles to Fort Benton. If he had stood on the levee at Omaha the other day he would have seen the steamer *Success* come down that long run, and round to, with $300,000 in treasure.

When will eastern capitalists, and politicians, and Christains, learn where and what the West is? Some seem to think that it is the Holland Purchase, or Genesee country, or at the farthest, Ohio. Ohio is "down east" to a western man. Our ideas of the national domain are sadly dwarfish. The growth of them has by no means kept pace with our increase. The Louisiana purchase in 1803 for $15,000,000; the Florida purchase in 1810 for $3,000,000; the annexion of Texas in 1845; the California, New Mexico and Utah purchase in 1848 for $15,000,000; the Arizona purchase in 1854, for $10,000,000, and the Russian purchase for $7,500,000, were purchases that would have bought out central and southern Europe and the British Islands. A provincial eastern mind has no tolerable conception of the magnificent distances that measure and bound these regions. The banker asked an innocent question, not dreaming that an American can run between the banks of one of his own rivers more than three thousand miles on a steamer up the Missouri.

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Steamer above Omaha! Why, man of Wall Street, after a steamer has run three hundred and fifty miles above Omaha, on the Nebraska shore, she runs on somewhat diagonally across Dakota Territory (as large as seven Empire States, as large as forty Bay States), and then is nine hundred miles below Fort Benton, where the *Success* took on board your $300,000 in treasure.

And as vast as these distances, and territories, and steamboat excursions seem, to one going West, the idea is to be taken into an Eastern mind, if possible, that our geographical center for the national domain, is a long distance beyond the head of steamboat navigation up the Missouri river, that being thirty-one hundred and seventy-five miles above St. Louis. Our present center is near the mouth of the Columbia on the Pacific, measuring from Eastport, Maine, to the extreme western Aleutian Island in our Russian purchase. If one would measure the whole, by two Titanic steps, starting from Eastport, his dividing footprint would rest somewhere about John Jacob Astor's old Astoria. Our extreme northern limit, Barrow's Point, is seventeen hundred miles farther north of this in its latitude, as well as being so much farther west. About one-third of our circumference of the globe is now spanned by our territory!

When the Englishman boasted to the Indian that the sun never sets on British soil, the Indian replied: "The Great Spirit no trust Englishman in the dark." It certainly is to be hoped that our pride will not swell with our domain, or our spread eagle sprain his wings by stretching them to our two extreme limits in some national flutter.

The mileage now drawn by the delegate in Congress from Washington Territory is about $11,000 for each session; for a delegate from New Archangel it must be at least $20,000; and when one shall come down from Barrow's Point to represent in our national halls his polar bear and walrus constituency, his mileage must go vastly above a score of thousands.

I cannot compute it exactly, as Mr. Seward has not made known by what sledge path and line of kayacks, the Esquimaux delegate shall take his route to Behring's Strait, and Stika. Lively work in politics, no doubt, the mileage and pay will make among our Esquimaux citizens, and will give us in Washington politicians more oily, if possible, than we now have there.

"Do steamers run above Omaha?" And Eastern ideas are quite as crude about the growth and population, and power of the West. Indians, log cabins, immense forests, clearings, and vast prairies, as many suppose, are the "far West," out beyond Buffalo and Chicago. They cannot realize that if all the population of New England were dropped from the census, it would not reduce it one-tenth, nor can they imagine how the entire area of New England could be taken out of Minnesota, and yet leave land enough for four States and over like Conneticut.

Still fainter is the Eastern conception of the growth of the West. In the fall of 1840 I shot quails in the streets of Quincy, Ill. In April 1867, I met in the theological hall at Chicago, to whom his liberality gave the name, Dea. Willard Keyes, one of the log cabin founders of Quincy, now a populous, wealthy, and powerful city. In the spring of 1841, I spent two days at Keokuk, Iowa, a village of twelve log and two frame houses. In these it had thirteen groggeries, and a motley population of Indians, half-breeds and whites, perhaps a hundred in all. Now, Keokuk has a population of about 15,000, twelve churches, three daily papers, a medical college and two or three classical schools. Its main street is about a mile long, having many substantial brick blocks for banks, offices, hotel, etc. One railroad connects it with Des Moines, the capital, one runs around the rapids and up toward Muscatine, and one East connecting the city with leading points in Illinois.

About the same time I visited Davenport, Iowa. Then the place had a population of about six hundred, and few farms were opened beyond Duck Creek, four miles west. Now it has twenty thousand or more people, with a score of churches, splendid hotels, theaters, banking houses, and private dwellings that are princely. Beyond Duck Creek now it is farms, cities and railroads four hundred miles to Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha. From Omaha the Pacific railroad is running at the rate of three miles a day, and has already gone about eight hundred miles.

Yes, steamers run above Omaha, and it would be a good thing if the heads of some of our Eastern financial and political and religious organizations would take passage on them.—*Correspondent of Congregationalist.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.

The Oregon Legislature has adopted a resolution withdrawing the consent of the State upon the passage of the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Call for Wisconsin and Fox Rivers Improvement Convention.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MADISON, Oct 2, 1868.

I, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, together with the Governors of other States, uniting in this call, and whose signatures are subscribed hereto, do hereby give notice, that at the city of Prairie du Chien, on the 10th day of November, A.D. 1868, a convention will be held for the purpose of maturing measures to impress upon Congress the necessity of making immediate and sufficient appropriations, to secure improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Now, therefore, the Governors aforesaid, most earnesly recommend, that the cities, villages and counties of the Northwest, boards of trade and other business associations throughout the country, be represented in the convention. The importance of connecting the waters of the Mississippi river and lake Michigan, by improved navigable channels, cannot be overestimated.

To the people of the Northwest and the entire country, the project as a military measure is of the greatest importance; and, as a commercial measure, an immediate necessity. A consultation of representative men cannot fail to advance it.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor of Wisconsin.
WM. R. MARSHALL,
Governor of Minnesota.
SAMUEL MERRILL,
Governor of Iowa.
THOS. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.

From Wisconsin.

ASYLUM, MADISON, WIS.,
Sept. 20th, 1868.

T. DININY,—*Dear Friend:* Don't expect much of a letter from me this time. I have a sad story to tell. Yesterday, about five minutes to twelve o'clock, an explosion took place at the engine house, which resulted in the death of three fine young men—J. J. Doyle, engineer, Frank Carson, Fireman, (a Sweed,) and a young married man from Gree Bay. Doyle was killed instantly. The boiler maker from Green Bay lived about twenty minutes. Frank Carson lived till 6 o'clock in the evening, in the most excruciating pain.

To be br